

California GARDEN

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2005

Volume 96 No. 5

\$3.00



HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

Sept. 3 Sat.

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB Meeting on "Garden Design" by Ingrid Rose, award winning local landscape designer who specializes in European garden design with an emphasis on water wise plants. 1-3 p.m. Heritage Hall, corner of Beech St. and Garfield, Carlsbad. 760/931-9863. Free.

Sept. 3 Sat.

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY open from 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., also the first and third Saturdays. Members of SDFA can check out books. (Membership \$15 a year, includes magazine.) Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 105. 619/232-5762.

Sept. 3 Sat.

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER OF CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS Annual Fruit Tree Sale. 9 a.m. until it's over. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

Sept. 3 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Xeriscaping/Drought Tolerant Plants. 9:00 a.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or, Bonsai and Oriental Gardening for Beginners 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Ct., Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

Sept. 3 Sat.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Backyard Compost Bin Sale. 1-4 p.m. Two kinds of compost bins available for purchase, as well as useful tips. Unincorporated San Diego County residents receive subsidized rates on bins. Sponsored by the Solana Center, 760/436-7986 x216. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614.

Sept. 7 Wed.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class 7-8:30 p.m. "The Do's and Don'ts of Irrigation: Maintenance and Watering" with Don Schultz, Certified Irrigation Auditor and the Garden's Facilities Manager. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$3 WCG members, \$5 non-members.

Sept. 10 Sat.

CALIFORNIA COASTAL ROSE SOCIETY Hands-on Demonstration on Rose Care. 9:30-11 a.m. Bring shears and gloves. Magee Park, Highway 101, Carlsbad. 760/804-0875. Free.

Sept. 10 Sat.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS' 6TH ANNUAL GALA "Gala in the Gardens 2005" A Colorful Evening Honoring Evelyn Weidner. 5:30-9:30 p.m. 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas. Request an invitation at 760/436-3036 x216. www.qbgardens.org.

Sept. 10 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on

General Orchid Care. 9:00 a.m. and GOTO Nursery Tomato Tasting 11 a.m.-1 p.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or, Fall Vegetable Gardening 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

Sept. 10 Sat.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class "Protea in the Landscape" Presentation and Plant Sale with Ben Gill, Board Director of the California Association of Flower Growers and Shippers. 10 a.m.-12 p.m. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$3 WCG members, \$5 non-members.

Sept. 10-11 Sat.-Sun.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY Show and Sale. Over 600 plants of all shapes and colors will be offered by members as well as books and culture info. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. both days. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

Sept. 11 Sun.

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB Plant Sale & Garden Items at the Festival del Barrio in Carlsbad. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Roosevelt Avenue Street Fair. 760/931-9863. Free.

Sept. 11 Sun.

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY Annual Iris Rhizome Sale. Hundreds of bare rhizomes, gallon size plants, cultural advice, and more. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. or until sold out. Balboa Park, patio B of the Casa del Prado. Free.

Sept. 12 Mon.

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Monthly meeting "The ABCs of Succulent Gardening" by Michael Buckner. 6:30 p.m. Del Mar Fairgrounds, Surfside Race Place. 760/730-3268. Free.

Sept. 14 Wed.

BRIDGE & BAY GARDEN CLUB Lecture/Garden Tour to Scripps College in Claremont, CA for an illustrated lecture by Dr. Eric Haskell of Scripps College, "Geometry in the Garden: The French Formal Style and Its Influence on French and American Landscape." Depart Coronado 8:15 a.m., North county stop available and return 5:30 p.m. Lunch included. \$60. Payable to Bridge & Bay Garden Club. Mail to M. Owens, P.O. Box 478, Bonita, CA 91908. Reservations first come basis.

Sept. 14 Wed.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Fall Docent Class through November 23. Apply beforehand at www.qbgardens.org, see "Become a Docent", call 760/436-3036 ext. 206, or email info@qbgardens.com. Applications also available at QBG gift shop, 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas.

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California GARDEN

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VOLUME 96

NUMBER 5

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FRONT COVER photograph from San Diego Japanese Friendship Garden of a gate dedicated in 1970 to Mayor Charles Dail.

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CALIFORNIA ARBORETUM FOUNDATION, 818/447-8207, 301 North Baldwin Ave., Arcadia CA 91006
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WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, 619-224-8271, 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego CA 92110
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FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 619/232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your show.

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Sept. 14 Wed. through Dec. 14 Wed.

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM CLASS Adult Class "Natural History of San Diego and Baja California" 6:30-8:30 p.m. Join community experts and Museum scientists to learn what makes San Diego and Baja California so diverse. 13-week course covers region's geology, paleontology, botany, entomology, herpetology, ornithology, mammalogy, and marine life. Graduate-level extension credit from the University of San Diego will be available for \$50 per unit. Register at 619/255-0203 or www.sdnhm.org.

Sept. 14 Wed.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class "Firecaping with Native Plants" with Greg Rubin, native plant expert and owner of California's Own Native Landscape Design. 10 a.m.-12 p.m. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$5 WCG members, \$8 non-members.

Sept. 16-18 Fri.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO FALL HOME GARDEN SHOW, over 425 exhibits, the garden showcase and seminars. Fri. 12-7 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Del Mar Fairgrounds, 858-350-3738,

Sept. 17 Sat.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Bamboo Sale presented by the Southern California Chapter of the American Bamboo Society. Over 100 varieties of rare and unusual bamboo. Sale preview 9-10:30 a.m., Auction 10:30-11 a.m., Sale 11 a.m.-2 p.m. 951/359-1706. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas.

Sept. 17 Sat.

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Sept. 3 for details.

Sept. 17 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Fall Bulbs. 9:00 a.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or, Fall Bulbs at 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Ct., Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

Sept. 17 Sat.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN "Home Compost Workshop." Compost education and water-wise gardening class taught by Certified Master Composters in partnership with the Solana Center for Environmental Innovation. 10 a.m.-12 p.m. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. To register, call the Solana Center at 760/436-7986, x216. Free.

Sept. 17-18 Sat.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY SHOW and Sale. Both days 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

Sept. 20 Tues.

CALIFORNIA COASTAL ROSE SOCIETY Monthly Meeting with speaker, in-house rose show,

informal Q&A period beginning at 6:15 p.m. Heritage Hall, Magee Park, Highway 101, Carlsbad. 760/931-9863 or www.coastalrose.org. Free.

Sept. 20 Tues.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY San Diego Chapter Monthly Meeting "California Native Plants for the Garden" by Bart O'Brien, Director of Horticulture, Rancho Santa Anna Botanical Garden in Claremont, CA. 7 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. www.cnpssd.org or 619/685-7321. Free.

Sept. 20 Tues.

★SUCCULENT WREATH CLASS Sponsored by SDFA. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Teacher: Kathy Walsh. "Preparing for the Christmas Holidays." All materials supplied. Advanced reservations required 619/232-5762. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 104. \$55.

Sept. 24 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Shade Gardening. 9:00 a.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or, Fall Flowers 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

Sept. 24 Sat.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class "Xeriscape: Lush Landscape on a Low-Water Budget" with landscape designer Jan Tubiolo who takes the mystery out of Xeriscape landscaping and shows you why Xeriscape is not "Zeroscape"! 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$10 WCG members, \$13 non-members.

Sept. 24-25 Sat.-Sun.

HERB WALK at Brown's Herbs, Etc. Nursery. Sat. 10 a.m.-noon, Sun. 2-4 p.m. 3235 S. Barcelona St., Spring Valley. 619/466-5009 or CABrown9@cox.net. Free.

Sept. 24-25 Sat.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB Fall Show and Sale. Both days 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.

Sept. 27 Tues.

★FLORAL ARRANGEMENT WORKSHOP Sponsored by SDFA. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Teacher: Myrna Hynes. "Try Something New: Program on Panels." Pre-register by calling Marie Walsh at 619/298-5182 to obtain instructions and materials list. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 104. \$25.

Sept. 27 Tues.

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB Monthly Meeting. 9:30 a.m. at a member's home. Sean Monoque and Mick Geronimo, owners of the video company-Director's Chair Studios-will present a video production of their pictures of this year's S.D. Epiphyllum Society Mother's Day Show. Call Joyce McManus at 619/449-3230 for location details. Free.

Sept. 28 Wed.

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB Monthly Meeting "Cool Season Planting: Ornamentals and Veggies." Speakers: Toni and Fausto Palafox, Owners

- of the Mission Hills Nursery. 6 p.m. social, 6:30 meeting. Mission Hills United Church of Christ, 4070 Jackdaw St. Members free, Guests \$10. www.missionhillsgardenclub.org.
- Oct. 1 Sat.**
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Sept. 3 for details.
- Oct. 1 Sat.**
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Fall Lawn Care 9:00 a.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or, New Roses for 2005 and Some Old Favorites at 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.
- Oct. 1 Sat.**
WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class "Gardening Nature's Way" with Connie Beck, Horticultural Chair of the California Native Plant Society. Sustainable gardening practices lead to successful, low-maintenance gardens. 10-11:30 a.m. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$5 WCG members, \$8 non-members.
- Oct. 1 Sat.**
WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Backyard Compost Bin Sale. 1-4 p.m. Two kinds of compost bins available for purchase, as well as useful tips. Unincorporated San Diego County residents receive subsidized rates on bins. Sponsored by the Solana Center, 760/436-7986 x216. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon.
- Oct. 1-2 Sat.-Sun.**
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY SHOW and Sale. Both days 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Spectacular foliage and blossoms of the begonias will be on display. There will be many beautiful begonia plants for sale and begonia experts will be available to answer questions. For information call Marla Keith 760/753-3977 or Dean Turney 760/942-1919. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.
- Oct. 4, 11, and 18 Tues.**
★GOURD WORKSHOP. Sponsored by SDFA. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Teacher: M. J. Wyrdo. "Come Let Your Fancy Flow." This is a series of three progressive sessions to complete the project of your choice. All materials and tools supplied. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 104. **Pre-registration required** at 619/232-5762. \$50 for three classes, plus \$10 materials fee for instructor.
- Oct. 5 Wed.**
WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class 6:30-8:30 p.m. "Designing with Drought-Tolerant Plants" with landscape designer Jan Tubiolo 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$7 WCG members, \$10 non-members. Or, Series of four Wednesday classes \$23 WCG members, \$35 non-members.
- Oct. 7 Fri.**
CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB Sponsoring sale of *Ornamental Trees of San Diego* by Don Walker and Steve Brigham from 1-3 p.m. at Heritage Hall, corner of Beech and Garfield, Carlsbad. 760/931-9863. Free.
- Oct. 7 Fri.**
THE HUNTINGTON Opening Day of the new Rose Hills Foundation Conservatory for Botanical Science. 1151 Oxford Rd, San Marino. 626/405-2140.
- Oct. 8 Sat.**
CALIFORNIA COASTAL ROSE SOCIETY Hands-on Demonstration on Rose Care. 9:30-11 a.m. Bring sheers and gloves. Magee Park, Highway 101, Carlsbad. 760/804-0875. Free.
- Oct. 8 Sat.**
EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY Presents the American Rose Society Show. 1-4 p.m. Foothills Adult School, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon. www.eastcountyrosesociety.com. Free.
- Oct. 8 Sat.**
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Protea Planting and Care. 9:00 a.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or, Gourmet Lettuces and Other Cool Season Vegetables with Steve Goto at 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.
- Oct. 8 Sat.**
WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN California Friendly Gardening Festival. 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Festival-goers will be able to buy drought tolerant plants, learn about the newest irrigation technologies, and hear talks on various water-wise design topics. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. Free.
- Oct. 8 Sat.**
UC IRVINE ARBORETUM AND ORANGE COUNTY FINE ARTS, INC. "The Art of Flowers" Fall Art and Flower Festival 10 a.m.-4p.m. Located just south of the corner of Campus Dr. and Jamboree Rd. on UCI North Campus. 949-824-5833. \$2.00
- Oct. 10 Mon.**
SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Monthly meeting "Cycads of Australia" with Suzi Ironmonger. 6:30 p.m. Del Mar Fairgrounds, Surfside Race Place. 760/730-3268. Free.
- Oct. 11 Tues.**
★GOURD WORKSHOP See October 4 for details.
- Oct. 12 Wed.**
WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class 6:30-8:30 p.m. "Mulch, Compost, Fertilizer!" with Jan Tubiolo and Elizabeth Ramos. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$7 WCG members, \$10 non-members. Or, Series of four Wednesday classes \$23 WCG members, \$35 non-members.
- Oct. 14 Fri.**
UC DAVIS EXTENSION Class "Practical Pruning: A Workshop for Arborists." Review of pruning principles and techniques. 9 a.m.-4 p.m. in Davis, CA. Call toll-free 800/752-0881 or email

- aginfo@unexmail.ucdavis.edu or visit
www.extension.ucdavis.edu/agriculture. \$190.
- Oct. 14-16 Fri.-Sun.**
10th ANNUAL SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL ORCHID FAIR. "Orchids & other Exotica" San Diego Fairgrounds in Bing Crosby Hall, Del Mar. Fri. 1-8 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 9 a.m.-4 p.m. \$5 at the door plus parking. 760/436-3036 or visit www.orchidfairsandiego.com.
- Oct. 15 Sat.**
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY Annual Sale. Plants, seeds, and bulbs that are native to San Diego. Also available, books, posters, and free advice. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Balboa Park, courtyard of Casa del Prado. 619/685-7321 or info@cnpsd.org. Free.
- Oct. 15 Sat.**
★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY** will be open. See Sept. 3 for details.
- Oct. 15 Sat. through Jan. 1, 2006 Sun.**
THE HUNTINGTON Orchid Exhibition "Orchids: A Natural Obsession." An exploration of historical obsession with Orchids. 626/405-2100. Boone Gallery, 1151 Oxford Rd, San Marino. General admission.
- Oct. 15 Sat.**
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Holiday Decorating Ideas. 9:00 a.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or, Author John Greenlee Discusses Great Ornamental Grasses for Southern California at 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Ct, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.
- Oct. 15-16 Sat.-Sun.**
SOGETSU SAN DIEGO BRANCH Japanese Flower Arrangement Show and Bazaar 11 a.m.-4 p.m. both days. Demonstrations at 1,2, and 3 p.m.; Also plants and white elephants. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.
- Oct. 18 Tues.**
CALIFORNIA COASTAL ROSE SOCIETY Monthly Meeting with speaker, in house rose show, informal Q&A period beginning at 6:15 p.m. Heritage Hall, Magee Park, Highway 101, Carlsbad. 760/931-9863 or www.coastalrose.org. Free.
- Oct. 18 Tues.**
FLOWER ARRANGERS GUILD OF SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Fall Show "What Goes Better with Flowers Than Chocolate?" 3-6 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. 619/232-5762. Free.
- Oct. 18 Tues.**
★**GOURD WORKSHOP** See October 4 for details.
- Oct. 18 Tues.**
★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING** "Gardening for the Love of Chocolate" with Marie Lincoln and Bill Schlichtt, owners of the Chocolate Flower Farm in Langlely, Wash. 7:00 p.m. Free. Sign up for a delightful chocolatey dinner and receive a special chocolate treat. **Reservations required by Oct. 14th.** Members \$11 and non-members \$15. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. 619/232-5762.
- Oct. 19 Wed.**
WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class 6:30-8:30 p.m. "Soil and Irrigation" with Landscape Architect Dan Carney. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$7 WCG members, \$10 non-members. Or, Series of four Wednesday classes \$23 WCG members, \$35 non-members.
- Oct. 22-23 Sat.-Sun.**
QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Fall Plant Sale. The oldest and most popular tradition organized and run by QBG docents, volunteers, trustees, staff and community volunteers; with plant donations from over 100 contributors. A unique variety of locally grown new introductions, native plants as well as tried and true traditional plants. Sat. and Sun. 11-4 p.m. 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas. Free with reduced garden admission of \$5.00. 760/436-0689 or www.qbggardens.org
- Oct. 21-23 Fri.-Sun.**
THE HUNTINGTON Orchid Show and sale in conjunction with exhibition "Orchids: A Natural Obsession." Friday Noon-4:30 p.m., Sat.-Sun. 10:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. 626/405-2100. 1151 Oxford Rd, San Marino. General admission.
- Oct. 22 Sat.**
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Herbs Selection and Care. 9:00 a.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or at 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.
- Oct. 22 Sat.**
WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN "Home Compost Workshop." Compost education and water-wise gardening class taught by Certified Master Composters in partnership with the Solana Center for Environmental Innovation. 10 a.m.-12 p.m. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. To register, call the Solana Center at 760/436-7986, x216. Free.
- Oct. 22-23 Sat.-Sun.**
SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY Show and Sale. Sat. Noon-4 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. Free.
- Oct. 25 Tues.**
SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB Monthly Meeting. 9:30 a.m. at a member's home. Gerry Hoffner, past president, active member of S.D. Flower Arrangers Guild and SDFA, will present a program of flower arranging along with special tips on growing flowers. Call Joyce McManus at 619/449-3230 for info. Free.
- Oct. 25 Tues.**
★**PINE NEEDLE BASKET WORKSHOP.** Sponsored by SDFA. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. with Kathy, Martha, Marie. All materials furnished. **Pre-registration required** at 619/232-5762. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 104. \$20 members; \$25 nonmembers.

Oct. 26 Wed.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Class 6:30-8:30 p.m. "Retrofitting Your Garden to Low-Water Use" with Landscape Architect Dan Carney. 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon. 619/660-0614. \$7 WCG members, \$10 non-members. Or, Series of four Wednesday classes \$23 WCG members, \$35 nonmembers.

Oct. 29 Sat.

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY CLASS on Fall and Winter Vegetables. 9:00 a.m. 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego. 619/224-8271. Or, "Don't Touch Those roses!" Things NOT to Do Now in the Rose Garden at 9:30 a.m. at 12755 Danielson Court, Poway. 858/513-4900. Free.

Oct. 29-30 Sat.-Sun.

SAN DIEGO WILD ANIMAL PARK Fall Garden Show and Festival. Free with park admission.

Nov. 5 Sat.

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOC. BUS TOUR TO JAPANESE GARDEN FESTIVAL** in La Canada. \$45 for members, \$50, nonmembers. See page 159 for more information.

"DOWN TO EARTH" With Tom Piergrossi
Daily at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on CTN
Time Warner 22 or Cox 19 or 24, and Adelphia 66

BALBOA PARK

SAN DIEGO ZOO

Plant Day at the Zoo. 3rd Friday of each month see approximately 700,000 plants. Orchid Greenhouse open to the public 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Take a free botanically themed bus tour at 2 p.m. starts at the Orchid Greenhouse. Free with general admission.

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

Open Tues. thru Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Docent tours with reservations. Fee. 619/232-2721.

OFFSHOOT TOURS Volunteer guided. Various topics.

Saturdays 10:00 a.m. Meet at Visitors Center. 619/235-1121. Free.

INTERPRETIVE WALKS Volunteer guided. History oriented topics. Meet at Visitors Center. Tuesdays and Sundays at 1:00 p.m. Free.

ONGOING EVENTS

BLUE SKY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE Walks.

Poway. Sat. & Sun. 9:00 a.m. 858/679-5469.

CUYAMACA COLLEGE Water Conservation

Garden is home to 4+ acres of beautiful, award-winning low water use landscaping and educational displays. Docent-led tours Saturdays 10:30 a.m. and Sundays 1:30 p.m. 619/660-0614. Check website calendar for classes and special events at www.thegarden.org. Free.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS

Open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Call for times on docent led

garden tours, weekly or monthly events, and classes for kids and adults. Free Composting class 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m., first Saturday of the month. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760/436-3036 or www.qbgardens.com. General Admission.

SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND GARDEN Exquisite Asian garden. 404 Third Avenue, San Diego. Tues.-Sat. 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m., sun. 12-4 p.m. Free.

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Canyon Walks. Sat-Sun. Sept-June. 619/232-3821 ext 203 or www.sdnhm.org for locations, times and directions. Free.

SAN DIEGO ZOO ORCHID ODYSSEY

Third Friday of every month from 10 a.m.-2 p.m., showcasing orchids from Papua New Guinea, Central and South America, Africa, Thailand, Australia, China, and Vietnam. Free with Zoo admission.

THE HUNTINGTON is open Tuesday through Friday noon to 4:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Monday and most holidays. \$15 adults, \$12 seniors, \$10 students (12-18), \$6 youth (5-11) under 5 and members free. Group rate(10+) \$11. 626/405-2100 or www.huntington.org.

WALKABOUT INTERNATIONAL Local Guided Walks. Newsletter. 619/231-SHOE. Free.

Deadline for submission to

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER issue is SEPTEMBER 15.

Email event info to calendar@sdfloal.org. **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** is not responsible for last minute changes or any information submitted late by the organizations.

GARDENING CLASSES

CAROL BROWN

6 WEEK COURSE

"HERBOLOGY" Begins Sept. 15-Oct. 20 Thursdays Cuyamaca College, 6:30-8:30 p.m. Room E-111, El Cajon. Community Learning 619/660-4350 or 619/466-5009. \$5.

BETTY NEWTON

12 WEEK COURSE

"Flower Gardens: Year Round Color with Annuals, Perennials, Bulbs and Old-Fashioned Roses" Begins Sept. 1-Nov.-17 Thurs. A.M.

Foothills Adult Center. 8:50 a.m.-Noon. Room 12, 1550 Melody Lane, El Cajon. 619/401-4122. \$29.

For other class information, check the following sites:

www.guhds.net/adult

www.miracosta.com

www.cuyamaca.net

www.swc.cc.ca.us

Gleanings . . .

gathered by barbara jones

WILDFIRE SEASON . . .

In Southern California, May through December is the wildfire season, but San Diegans are extra wary in September when the hot, dry Santa Ana winds blow in from the desert. This year is especially bad because of the record levels of rain that have nurtured a bigger than usual crop of "flash fuels", indigenous field grasses and plants. These usually grow less than 5 feet tall but this year they have reached up to 8 feet in height. When dry, these ignite quickly. Burning grass ignites the taller brush, which spreads the fire into trees. When the winds blow, burning embers can be carried up to 2 miles. Since January, California State law requires that brush, etc., be cleared for 100 feet surrounding any structure. Areas that require a 200-foot area with grasses and weeds cut to 3 inches, brush reduced by one-third, and all tree branches trimmed up to 6 feet off the ground are finding less damage to structures. Even city dwellers need to be more careful this year. Alleys and parkways are full of dry grass as well as the many canyons throughout the city.

CEDAR FIRE . . .

The 2003, wild fires created havoc with our backcountry forests particularly in the mountains. Forty miles inland from San Diego, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park with its majestic pine woodlands was hit hard. All but 300 of the park's 26,000 acres were burned. Very few of the pine trees survived. The heavy

winter rains last winter — two times more than normal — seem to have helped with reforestation. On the higher elevations small pine seedlings are growing. It will be 10 years before these seedlings reach significant height and at least 100 years, if at all, before there again will be stately pine forests. These new trees are starting on the higher elevations. This is attributed to global warming. In earlier times the area was colder and the trees flourished in lower elevations. Experts predict that most of the area will be covered with chaparral and clumps of oaks.

VINES . . .

Vines have always been popular in San Diego. In the late 1800s, Kate Sessions, our earliest plant expert on exotic plants, advocated their use to give a vertical dimension to the garden until trees could mature. Again vines are becoming popular because of the changing size of yards, they are smaller, and to the current style of having patios and courtyards. These new building trends do not leave open ground for the planting of trees. (Vines are now being miniaturized so they can be grown in pots.) Many plants that clump can be grown as vines if they are tied to walls or trellis. True vines grow vertically in several ways: twiners (beans) spiral their stems around anything; tendrils (clematis and peas) twine modified stems or leaflets around supports; suction cups on roots (Boston ivy); roots that adhere to flat surfaces (ivy and night-blooming cereus).

There are many vines with beautiful long season blooms. Talk to your local nurseryman. He should know what will grow well in your area with your conditions.

EDIBLE FLOWERS . . .

For years we have been adding nasturtium flowers or gardenia petals to our salads for interest, but there are many other flower petals that are edible. Flower eating experts say that before you start tasting your way around the garden be sure the flowers are organically grown. (This means they probably should be grown from seed, too, because store-bought seedlings are loaded with chemical fertilizers, pest controls, etc.)

We all eat blossoms — broccoli, artichokes, cauliflower — but these are not decorative garden flowers. Daylilies and fuchsias are edible. All the flowers of herbs and onions are good. Pansies, tulips, violets, bachelor buttons, and carnations are nice in salads. Roses are tasty, too, but cut off the white parts of the petal. The petals of fruit trees are good — this includes apples, pears, plums, peaches, pineapple guavas, and citrus. When in season you can add snapdragons, Queen Anne's lace, and gladiolus to your salad.

Not all flowers are edible. Don't chew on any part of an oleander. Poinsettias are not poisonous as has been advertised, but do not eat them.

Wild dandelions are edible and were a staple food of early settlers for a spring green.

FROM BALBOA PARK'S FIRST TEAHOUSE AND GARDEN TO ITS SECOND JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN AND TEA PAVILION, Part I

BY VIRGINIA MAPLES INNIS

BALBOA PARK'S FIRST TEAHOUSE

Balboa Park's first teahouse and Japanese Garden was an exhibit created by the government of Japan for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. The event was something like a world's fair and celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal.

The teahouse was constructed in Japan and assembled in San Diego. It was a one-story building with an open veranda. A Japanese garden was made to complement the teahouse. The garden had traditional items found in a Japanese garden—a koi pond, rock arrangements, and stone lanterns. People could sip tea and look out over the garden.

When the Exposition closed, Japan gave the teahouse to the City of San Diego. The Asakawa family operated and maintained the house for almost thirty years. According to Florence Christman's book *The Romance of Balboa Park*, Japan spent more on its exhibit than it had ever spent before on an exhibit.

Shortly after San Diego announced its intended exposition, San Francisco announced they would have the "official" exposition. They invited Latin American countries to participate in their exposition. San Diego encouraged and appreciated the Japanese exhibit.

The San Diego Exposition was extended some months into 1916, and when it closed January 1, 1917, World War I was three months away.

During World War I and World War II, the Navy was given the use of Balboa Park. In World War II, it served as an extension of the Naval Hospital. According to Christman, during World War II, the Japanese teahouse in Balboa Park was used as a Red Cross Servicemen's club. There were writing stations and places to play ping-pong and cards. Daily from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., the Women of Red Cross Canteen Corps served free coffee, punch, cake, and cookies. The first teahouse did not survive; after World War II it was dismantled. The teahouse and the garden area became part of a children's zoo within the San Diego Zoo.

QUEST FOR A SECOND JAPANESE GARDEN

The teahouse and garden were hardly gone when many San Diego residents realized that they wanted another Japanese garden and teahouse in Balboa Park.

Acknowledging the public sentiment, the Balboa Park Authority set aside eleven acres for the next Japanese garden. It was in a quiet place in the park known as Golden Gulch.

GOLDEN GULCH IN THE 1915 EXPOSITION

The Golden Gulch had some flat land and some land that dropped down the canyon. The area is located just beyond the House of Hospitality, but closer than the Spreckels Organ Pavilion. During the 1915-1916 exposition, this area was a mining exhibit that showed mining and use of the product.

Christman said, "The mining exhibit was shown operating and timbered like the mines of the Rockies. Electrical hoists were shown operating and there were shaft tunnels. Several kinds of mining were shown, as was the art of assaying metal, of smelting and other operations." Again according to Christman, the facsimile of a gold mining camp was also in Golden Gulch for the 1935 Exposition.

THE REAL GOLD GULCH GIRLS

For the second exposition in 1935, an artificial lagoon was installed in front of the Fine Art Gallery where Sally Rand came and performed with her fans and furs! For an additional 25 cents, there were performances of the "Real Gold Gulch Girls." At that time, the canyon Gold Gulch was described as beautifully lighted.

It was thought that the former Golden Gulch area would make a good site where there could be Japanese architecture and oriental landscaping.

THE SAN DIEGO YOKOHAMA SISTER CITY SOCIETY

By the 1950s, San Diego Mayor Charles Dail had established the San Diego Yokohama Sister City relationship between the cities of San Diego and Yokohama, Japan.

In San Diego, the San Diego Yokohama Sister City Society was an active force. Members of their group strongly supported a second Japanese garden effort. The members wanted another Japanese Garden and teahouse in Balboa Park. Many of these members would become

members of the Japanese Friendship Garden and give it their support. Many influential San Diego people, including the City Council, wanted a second garden.

THE CHARLES DAIL MEMORIAL BRIDGE

When Will Hippen was president of the San Diego Yokohama Sister City Society, a very beautiful and large oriental gate came on the market in Pasadena, California. The gate was purchased from Antoinette Storer Sterns of the Sterns estate. The gate was presented to the group who would produce the next Japanese Garden in Balboa Park.

The gate was installed on the site set aside for the next garden in Balboa Park. It was dedicated in 1970, and was named in honor of the late San Diego Mayor Charles Dail. The gate would stand alone on the site for the next twenty years, as a symbol of the Dream to Come. The garden opened in 1990.

It had taken time to raise funds to build the garden, and it had been deemed necessary to develop the garden in increments or stages.

During 1977 and 1978, a master plan was obtained from the architectural firm of Fong and La Rocca with Professor Takeo Vosugi, Landscape Architect.

In 1985 Takeshi Kon Nakajama implemented the initial construction and design. When the garden opened, it comprised over two acres of landscaped Japanese garden.

The entire horizontal width of the garden was developed and all the flat land was used. Where development stopped, land dropped down the canyon. At the point where the next phase of development would start, the Charles Dail Memorial Gate was installed. A stroll path was established through the Japanese Garden. Lush plants and trees were planted that were projected to grow and canopy the walk below.

When the garden opened, close to the entry gate there was an Exhibit House. It was like a Japanese residence but planned as an area to exhibit aspects of Japanese culture. Exhibits were scheduled to change frequently and entrance to the residence was included with the garden entry fee.

EXHIBIT HOUSE

There are glass-enclosed shelves that display books related to the Exhibits. To the back and side of Exhibit House, there is a Zen garden; the stones came from Japan and are very beautiful.

There is a shoji screen that opens to view the Zen garden from the exhibit house. Along the stroll path are beautiful stone lanterns and water-moving devices.

In the late 1990s, the garden closed for six months

to add to the already developed area. Added were a handsome entry plaza, a commercial tea pavilion, a koi pond with waterfall, a bonsai exhibit of miniature trees and a Fujidana.

The administration house was added to provide office space and an area for activity and education. The single path divides before the administration house. But either branch moves toward the other side of the house and the bonsai collection. (Grandmother Asakawa at the old Presidio Nursery used to help people pronounce bonsai: "It's bone-sigh," she used to instruct.)

On the other side of the administration house is a large area known as Celebration Plaza.

CELEBRATION PLAZA, FUJIDANA AREA

Celebration Plaza is available for festivals, weddings, and receptions of all sorts. To the back of the plaza is the Charles Dail Memorial Gate, which is a favorite spot for those taking photographs.

On the exterior of Celebration Plaza, there is a tall metal gate. This "see through" gate depicts handsome oriental landscaping with a twisted willow tree and pine trees.

The landscape moves you through the garden without notions of the nearby Spreckels Organ Pavilion. At the tall metal gate, it is obvious that it is beyond the property line of the organ pavilion.

Inside the garden there is a place where those who have made large donations are listed. They join the names of those who have donated time, energy, and hard work to make the garden possible. Not always, but occasionally, the names repeat. A name will be the same as those who worked to achieve the garden.

The garden entry gate and tea pavilion are made of wood and are a simple, elegant style of architecture and it seems to fit very naturally into its area in Balboa Park.

Information on the garden was obtained from the Japanese Friendship Garden. They had collected information on the history of the first garden.

Information on Golden Gulch came from the book *Romance of Balboa Park* by Florence Christman, published in San Diego in 1977.

Virginia Innis was acquainted with the late Will Hippen. She was invited to his Mission Hills home to see his large, magnificent Zen Garden. After his death, the Will Hippen estate was sold; and since then no record has been kept of his Zen Garden. □

Virginia Innis is a member of the Flower Arrangers and is a National Council of State Garden clubs design instructor emeritus.

CONTAINING YOUR WILD NATIVES®

BY PAT PAWLOWSKI

TO THE OUTDOOR LOVER, one of life's great pleasures is to frolic in the wilderness amongst the feral fragarias and uncontrolled monardellas. If that sounds somewhat dangerous, it really isn't. The two scary-sounding entities mentioned above are our own native California strawberries (*Fragaria californica*) and native mints (*Monardella* spp.). They are good-looking, wildlife-pleasing plants that are docile in nature and do not bite, even if provoked by various nuisance species such as telemarketers.

But what if your wilderness frolicking time is limited, yet you would love to rub noses with a *Monardella* (they have a delicious aroma), tickle a *Fragaria*, or disport with other interesting natives? The good news is that you can grow natives in your very own yard, even if that "yard" consists mostly of cold hard cement. All you need is some kind of container (and a little know-how). Many endemic California plants will accept being confined in pots—some even like it.

IDENTIFYING CONTAINER-AMENABLE NATIVES

Generally, most succulents will accept pot culture, especially dudleya (*Dudleya* spp.). These dudes do not need much room; they actually prefer the cozy feel that a pot can give, since in nature they huddle in confined spaces between rocks.

Besides providing a bold, desertlike accent, the species lance-leaf dudleya (*Dudleya lanceolata*) serves as host to the sonora blue butterfly. And if you like hummingbirds, the tubular flowers of some succulent species may beckon them to your patio.

Many grasses, sedges, and rushes will adapt to container culture. The flowers of these reed-like plants are often tiny or nondescript, but that can be a plus. For example, the graceful yet unassuming deergrass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*) will enhance, not upstage, that special one-of-a-kind, eye-catching pot you acquired near the tomb of Tutankhamen.

A variety of perennials will accept container confinement. Among them is blue-eyed grass, (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), not exactly a grass but a member of the iris family. This is a small 16-inch charmer with long thin leaves and small six-petaled blue-purple flowers that wink up at you for several months in spring and early summer. It is drought tolerant but, as this author, it likes a drink now and then.

The bush snapdragon (*Galvezia speciosa*) likes sun, and will brighten up the corner where you are. Its

tubular red flowers are anything but humdrum; in fact, it is sure to drum up any hummers that are in the vicinity.

For a shady spot, coral bells (*Heuchera* spp.) massed in a pot work well and also will draw hummers. California fuchsia (*Epilobium californicum*), another humming-dinger, has brilliant orange red flowers that bloom summer to fall.

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) has fern-like leaves with nectar-rich white to pink flower heads that serve as landing platforms for small butterflies and beneficial insects.

Evening primrose (*Oenothera* spp.) can survive in a container—in fact, it probably could survive in hell. Really, it should only be grown in containers since it is an especially pushy plant. The flowers are quite pretty, but if placed in the ground, it spreads like mad and will thrust itself up between your other plants, clamoring for attention. Beware.

Cleveland sage (*Salvia clevelandii*) can be grown in a container, but it must be pruned periodically to look its best. Smaller cultivars of this sage might work even better in pots.

Autumn sage (*Salvia greggii*) and its cultivars, which by the way bloom in summer, will grow in containers and, like almost all the sages, attract hummingbirds and occasionally butterflies. Wild daisy (*Erigeron* spp.) is well behaved and attracts butterflies, as do other members of the aster family.

STALKING THE WILD MONARDELLA AND OTHER SPECIES

Wild native flora can be elusive. Finding them is not always easy. Here are some places they frequent:

Rancho Jojoba Nursery in Lakeside (619-561-0751) and (619-504-2017). They have a great selection, and are extremely knowledgeable and helpful. If they don't have it, they'll get it for you.

California Native Plant Society (619-685-7321). Their popular plant sale takes place in Balboa Park on October 15.

Las Pilitas Nursery in Escondido (760-749-5930). Tree of Life Nursery in San Juan Capistrano (949-728-0685).

Back Country Land Trust (BCLT) in East County (619-590-2258). Their plant sale will be held on October 29.

Coastal Sage Gardening in San Diego (619-223-

5229) will hold their annual native plant sale on January 8, 2006.

THE CAPTURE

If you are going to a nursery, no problem. If, however, you are going to a special plant sale like the one held by the California Native Plant Society, you must prepare yourself—plant sales can get pretty raucous. First, get there early, or better yet join CNPS (members get in before the general public). Wear running shoes. Take along extra bags (and money). You'll see—and probably buy—wonderful things. This is good practice for perfecting your techniques—offense and defense—to be used at the BCLT and Coastal Sage Gardening plant sales later on.

THE CONTAINMENT

A lot depends on container size. Naturally, smallish perennials that reach, say, 1 to 2 feet at maturity will survive in a smaller-size pot; larger plants such as the songbird-attracting, handsome Pacific wax myrtle (*Myrica californica*) needs a pretty darn big pot. Another factor is growth speed; slow-growing natives, even some larger ones, can endure pot captivity for years. However, the very speedy and impatient native willows (*Salix* spp.) will endure pot containment for a limited time only. After a while, you'll have to set them free by planting them out (but not near leach lines or water lines, please).

Soil type is important. Container soil should be well draining and organic. Succulents will appreciate a cactus-type mix.

THE MAINTAINMENT

Captive plants in containers need more attention than those in the ground. The smaller the pot, the quicker the drying-out is. Check moisture content frequently, especially during hot dry weather. Also make sure the plant is placed in its appropriate sun or shade exposure.

In time, some plants, oblivious to good grooming standards, tend to get rangy and/or disheveled. Pruning at the right time can help keep them looking their best.

THE REWARD

If you can't get to the wild, bring a bit of the wild to you by including some California natives in your outdoor space. All it takes is a container or two (or as many as will fit). It's not exactly like being out in the wilderness, but it will serve as a reminder of the beauty, mystery, and importance of our native flora.

And remember, of course, to frolic. □

Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer/lecturer and the wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens, 619-390-9399.



Salvias

Sisyrinchium bellum

PANSIES

BY ROBERT HORWITZ



PANSIES USED TO BE called violas. As of late, the term viola has clung to violets, but has been dropped when one talks of pansies. For reasons beyond me, the popularity of pansies has waned so that they are no longer considered when one plans decorative plants and flowers for garden beds and planters. Perhaps one reason is that they are not a flower one would normally pick for vases and indoor decorations.

Pansies are easy to grow. In our area they are usually planted in the fall and our mild winters suit their growing habits just fine. In most areas a half day of sun, usually early afternoon, is sufficient, which gives the grower lots of choices of where to plant them.

Balcony gardens made up of pots and containers are an ideal location. Plant them in rich, well draining soil. After the blooms start, you can fertilize with a balanced fertilizer. They should be kept in moist soil, although an occasional missed watering will do no harm.

Because of garden writing for many years, the Pan American Seed Company sends me several dozen plants of new pansy varieties, which I gladly plant in my garden. They have come in many colors and mixed shades from pure white to deep maroon. The foliage is bright green.

I think pansies are very refreshing plants and I'd like to see a revival of their popularity. □

Robert Horwitz is a retired space engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego.

EATING FLOWERS

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

THERE ARE MANY FLOWERS and blossoms that one can grow in our area that can be eaten and used as a garnish. The first dish that comes to mind is salad. A mixture of greens intermixed with dandelion blossoms, honeysuckle blossoms, chive flowers, and a smidgen of anise flowers makes a wonderful dish to eat and talk about. A dressing of a small amount of olive oil and apple cider vinegar tops it off.

Squash blossoms are great for stuffing and present a colorful vegetable to augment a main course. Obtain large blossoms that have just begun to open. Stuff them with refried beans, leaving the end open. Sauté gently in olive oil to get them warm prior to eating. A mushroom stuffing goes great too.

You know, of course, that broccoli and cauliflower are the blossoms of those plants. Growers have hybridized both of them to make the broccoflower. These flowers can be used as a cooked vegetable or eaten raw in salads. I am told that broccoli is one of the most healthful foods one can eat.

Mushrooms are the flower of the plants that belong to the fungi family. They obtain their nourishment from decaying matter and do not rely on chlorophyll for generating nutrients. Try sautéed sliced mushrooms with sautéed sliced garlic, all in butter, spread on toast for a breakfast treat. This can be garnished with the flowers from the chive plant. The flowers grow on long stems (do not use these stems), and are a pleasing purple in color. Their flavor is somewhat gentler than the chive leaves.

There are many other flowers that can be used for food, using just the petals. These include roses, chrysanthemums, lavender, pansies and violets. Not only do these elements add color to a dish, but they can add distinctive flavors as well.

A favorite blossom to use both for color and taste is the nasturtium. It comes in many attractive colors and adds an exciting color to a dish when used as a garnish.

Be cautious when using blossoms. Make sure that they have been grown without insecticides and other dangerous materials. Always wash them thoroughly before using. □



FALL TIPS YOU NEED TO KNOW ON LANDSCAPING AND H₂O

BY DAN CARNEY

WHEN THE TEMPERATURES BEGIN to get cooler and the winds change, you know that fall is approaching. But even with San Diego's continued dry spell, residents need to adjust water-use behaviors to respond to varying weather conditions in the fall. Be landscape savvy and familiarize yourself with ways you can make your landscape appropriate for different types of weather conditions. Whether it means designing a fire-smart landscape or adjusting your watering behaviors, there are many ways to make your landscape water-efficient throughout this season.

Following is a list of resources and tips for saving water and preparing your landscape for dry, windy, and even rainy weather:

1. Get a copy of "A Homeowner's Guide to Fire & Watershed Management at the Chaparral/Urban Interface." Written by Dr. Klaus Radtke, this handbook is designed to provide Southern California homeowners easy to follow tips to prepare landscape for the fire season, while at the same time helping to save water. The San Diego Fire Recovery Network and the City of San Diego's Water Conservation Program partnered to republish this resourceful handbook. The handbook is available to residents free of charge.
A free downloadable version of the handbook is also available online by visiting the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and San Diego County Water Authority's Websites at www.mwdh2o.com/ and www.sdcwa.org/. For more information, or to get your copy, please contact the City's Water Conservation program at 619-515-3500.
2. Visit the Earth, Wind and Wildfire exhibit at the San Diego Natural History Museum, open through January 1, 2006. This interactive exhibit is designed to raise awareness of the history and inevitability of fire in Southern California's arid and diverse wild lands and to help teach San Diegans how better to prepare for them. For more information on the exhibit, please visit www.sdnhm.org.
3. Water between the hours of 4 p.m. and 9 a.m., preferably on less windy days. Less evaporation occurs during these darker and cooler hours of

fall days.

4. Prevent watering on rainy days by installing a rain sensor on your automatic irrigation system.
5. Reposition rain gutters so that runoff from them is directed toward the plants in your landscaped areas.
6. Incorporate native and drought-tolerant plants and grasses into your landscapes and gardens to take advantage of less water-dependent vegetation. Fall is an ideal time for planting. To get ideas for what to plant, visit the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College or view their website at www.the.garden.org. The Water Department also has a list of native plants available for downloading on their Website at www.sandiego.gov/water/conservation.
7. Adjust the watering schedule on your irrigation controller. With shorter days and less sunlight, plants need less water, even if the weather is still warm. An average lawn needs 25 percent less water in the fall than during the summer months.
8. Replace old batteries in your sprinkler/irrigation system with new ones to ensure that the system will operate properly and according to schedule.
9. Troubleshoot leaky sprinklers. To prevent wasted water, check water pressure and filters regularly to keep your drip irrigation system in good working order.
10. Retain moisture in the soil by using mulch. Mulching also helps to control weeds that compete with plants for water.
11. Remember that during the fall, plants need less water. Many plants are in their dormant phase and either change color or shed their leaves to prepare for the coming cold weather. These plants don't require as much water as they do during the dry, hot season. Use the City of San Diego Water Department's landscape watering calculator to ensure that you are using the correct amount of water according to season and plant type. To create a customized irrigation schedule, visit www.sandiego.gov/water and click on the Landscape Watering Calculator button.

Challenge yourself to minimize outdoor water use

this fall season, and see how much you can save by being more attentive to your landscaping needs.

The Water Conservation Program reduces water demand through promoting or providing incentives for the installation of hardware that provides permanent water savings, and by providing services and information to help San Diegans make better decisions about water use. For more information about water conservation, visit www.sandiego.gov/water or call 619-515-3500. □

Dan Carney is a Landscape Architect, City of San Diego Water Department.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Jackie,

Thanks for the chance to respond. Sorry I caused you grief. You are one of my favorite people. It's unbelievable the amount of work you do to put out the magazine. Hate to lose your friendship. I did slant my case. You are right to question it. The following will explain.

My article on mycorrhizal fungi turned out to be more of an attack on the chemical industry than a dissertation on "life in the soil." See page 122, July-August issue.

There have been many objections to my comments on glyphosate — the active ingredient in [some to-be-nameless pesticides, editor]. Because one of the most popular of these is widely recommended by Master Gardeners and by the University of California Cooperative Extension Service, "everyone" feels it must be O.K. Except me!

"Everyone" also felt that lindane, chlordane, chlorpyrifos, and methyl bromide were O.K. They have all since been banned.

You see, in the old days, farmers took care of the soil, feeding the soil with natural, organic fertilizers, plowing crop residues back into the soil. Every farmer had a cow, a team of horses, pigs, chickens, etc. They all helped out.

As the nation moved from farming to industrialization, farmers had to resort to manufactured chemicals to increase production and to keep up with demand. Weeds robbed the farmer of some of his yield, so weeds had to go. And thus

was created the toxicity industry.

Do I have hard evidence supporting my claim that chemical compounds are bad for humans, fish, fauna, and the soil?

I should like to cite two studies from Harold Garrett, "My Guru." (1) "New Studies: [chemical company's] best selling "safe" pesticide is highly toxic," at <http://organicconsumers.org/monlink.html> and (2) "New studies: [chemical company's nameless] pesticide major threat to public health." Both articles from the website of Harold Garrett, the Dirt Doctor.

(3) Let me cite a third bit of personal evidence: my very own little kidney cancer from my exposure to Agent Orange in Vietnam. A "welcome home gift" from [chemical company].

Was my article "slanted" You betcha'. Am I sorry about that? NO! I just hope that I did not detract too much from a great issue of a great magazine.

Mort Brigadier

[Editor's comment: Thank you for the kind words, Mort.

Sorry folks, we feel it is in our best interests to leave out the chemical company's name and product name. You probably know who they are. I and other people misunderstood the original article — getting mixed up in Mort's "jokes". □]

Antonelli Brothers

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

2545 Capitola Road

Santa Cruz, California 95062

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Now Is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES,
UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, AND *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Barbara Conrad

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WASH your hands and tools after grooming each plant to avoid spreading any unseen insects.

TO THROW old violet soil outside after repotting, as the nutrients break down and are no longer helpful to the violet.

TO TRY putting down violet leaves in an equal mixture of perlite and vermiculite to propagate new plants. This process will take two to three months.

TO TRANSPLANT babies by removing them from the mother leaf when their leaves are the size of dimes or nickels.

TO CREATE a greenhouse for new plants with a plastic bag over the top of the pot, secured with a rubber band. Cut a tiny hole for a minimum of air circulation.

TO USE the Internet to search for questions on the cultivation of African violets.

BEGONIAS

Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED tuberous begonias in September as long as the leaves remain green.

TO START withholding water from the tuberous variety in October and do not feed them again.

TO PINCH back and give a final feeding of the year to your regular begonias in October, unless you have fed all year with a balanced fertilizer.

TO TAKE cuttings and plant them to increase your collection and to share.

BONSAI San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ADJUST watering schedule to the variable weather. Shallow pots may require two or three daily waterings on hot, dry, windy days.

TO TRANSPLANT wisteria if you want blossoms next spring.

TO REPOT quince, olives, and podocarpus.

TO MOVE deciduous trees to cool, shaded areas if you live in Southern California so they will not sprout any new growth.

TO FERTILIZE only lightly or not at all in October if you fertilized in September.

TO WAIT until spring for any major transplanting.

BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER plants according to the weather (temperature), but do not allow the soil to become soggy.

TO CUT new offshoots (pups) and pot them while weather is still warm. Offshoots must be 1/4 to 1/2 the size of the mother plant.

TO KEEP plants clean by cutting spent blooms and dead leaves.

TO REPOT plants that need larger pots (use next size larger).

TO ALWAYS USE new potting mix, making sure it is one that allows fast drainage.

TO GIVE bright light, up to 50 percent sunshine in coastal areas.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS

Joseph A. Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH plants and fertilize less as they go dormant. The winter growers need more fertilizer and water as they start to grow.

TO MAINTAIN the growth pattern of the plant. Look for signs of growth as the season changes.

TO WATCH weather situations as changes can occur very fast in our area. Be sure to protect from the hot days that still may occur.

TO TRANSPLANT actively growing seedlings and rooted cuttings now so they can get established before winter.

TO CLEAN the area where plants are grown.

TO PREVENT insect pests from building into major

problems. Look at your plants carefully and check for mealybugs, mites, aphids, and snails; treat appropriately.

TO FEED Christmas cacti with 0-10-10 to stimulate bloom.

CALIFORNIA NATIVES

Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO GET READY for fall planting in late October and November. Check out where the sales are in your area. In San Diego County, the CNPS has theirs in Balboa Park, Lake Hodges Native Plant Club has one in Rancho Bernardo, and I'm sure there are others.

TO INCREASE watering as the rainy season approaches. When watering, always water deep to force the roots down. That is how these plants become drought tolerant when they mature.

TO FERTILIZE with a weak solution. I find that ½ strength is about right. Do not fertilize your newly-planted natives, only the ones that have been in the ground about six months.

TO REMOVE weeds. Weeds are much more efficient at extracting nutrients from the soil than natives are.

TO CHECK your yard for the places you are going to plant natives. There are natives for every situation, wet or dry, sun or shade. It is just a matter of finding the right plant for the right place.

TO CUT Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*) to the ground. If you want to take root cuttings, wait two to three weeks after cutting them down. This plant blooms on new wood and will start to grow almost immediately.

TO ASK your nursery to carry more natives. This will encourage other gardeners to grow them.

CAMELLIAS

Jay Vermilya

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAINTAIN a regular watering program during bud development. Keep plants moist but not wet.

TO FEED monthly (September-January) with a bloom-enhancing fertilizer such as 0-10-10 or 2-10-10 to encourage bud development.

TO CONTINUE insect control as in summer.

TO CONTINUE to disbud plants if fewer but larger blooms are desired. The degree of disbudding is a personal decision. Consider leaving only one bud per cluster. For show-quality blooms, as few as one bud per branch may be left.

TO ENJOY varieties of *sasanqua* or *vernalis* species now in bloom.

DAHLIAS
Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CLEAN up old leaves and stalks, preparing for fall and winter.

TO SPRAY to prevent mildew and spider mites.

TO MAINTAIN a regular watering program until the first of October, then cut down watering gradually.

TO FEED with potash to promote good root growth. It also helps to keep plants healthier during the winter.

EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus)
San Diego Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PROTECT plants from exposure to direct sunlight.

TO SPRAY-MIST to provide moisture during warm spells and keep stems clean and free of dust. Spraying of foliage occasionally can be beneficial.

TO PREVENT soil from completely drying out.

TO PROTECT new growth from wind damage; stake plants and carefully tie to a trellis.

TO CHECK for snails and slugs; a few granules of *Sluggeta* at the base of the plant are often effective and leave little to no residue.

TO GIVE plants a final feeding for fall — use a balanced fertilizer before they become semi-dormant.

FERNS
San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE dead fronds.

TO PLANT spores of all varieties.

TO PROTECT from hot sun, but give maximum light.

TO WATER and maintain humidity by keeping surrounding areas damp but not soggy.

TO FERTILIZE once with high nitrogen fertilizer.

TO CHECK for aphids, mealy bugs and scale; if present, use Malathion-50.

TO KEEP snails, pill bugs, and slugs under control use metaldehyde granules.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES
Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CONTINUE periodic, thorough irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture until winter rains begin.

TO OPERATE drip irrigation systems until we receive at least two inches of rain to prevent salt injury.

TO PRUNE out dead and severely damaged shoots of deciduous trees before foliage drops.

TO COVER maturing grape clusters with paper bags (poke small holes in the bags for ventilation) to protect maturing fruit from yellow jackets and birds.

TO CHECK on maturity of kiwi fruit. Maturity is measured by a change in seed color from white to brown or black. Pick large fruit first, but harvest before fruit softens.

FUCHSIAS

San Diego Fuchsia and Shade Plant Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PICK off spent blooms and seed pods.

TO MAINTAIN humidity by keeping areas sprayed. Be careful not to overwater, but mist during hot, dry, windy days. It is best to water in the early morning or in the cool of evening.

TO CONTINUE fertilizing for fall and winter blooms.

TO SPRAY as required for insect control. Be sure to wet the underside of leaves, the hiding place for egg laying.

TO MAKE cuttings while removing leggy growth — use the tender tips. October is a better month to propagate new plants.

TO KEEP cuttings in a cool place for four to six days; keep moist but not wet or soggy.

HERBS

John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO HARVEST and dry ginkgo leaves, yerba mansa roots, rose hips, lemon grass leaves, vitex berries, comfrey roots, fennel seeds, and coral bell roots.

TO DRY flowers for bouquets and wreaths. Include roses, lavender, sweet annie, statice, and yarrow.

TO PRUNE back dried leaves and dried flowers of the summer flowering perennials — daylily, lily-of-the-nile, foxglove, feverfew, mullein, mint, sage, and thyme.

TO AMEND the garden with fresh compost.

TO PLANT saffron bulbs, mints, parsley, calendula, rosemary, and lavender.

TO WALK through your herb garden after the first rain and inhale the wonderful scents that you have planted.

IRIS

San Diego/Imperial Counties Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CLEAN beds and discard old fans and debris.

TO DIVIDE and plant clumps of bearded irises.

TO FEED established tall bearded that are not being divided.

TO PLANT beardless irises: spuria, Siberian, Louisiana, and Japanese varieties. Louisiana and Japanese are grown in pots, pools, or in swampy conditions.

TO PLANT Dutch irises in October for spring bloom.

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY and mist on hot, dry, windy days. Santa Ana winds could be variable this year, so plan on keeping the moisture up for outside-growing orchids.

TO CONTINUE a general feeding and pest abatement program.

TO WHACK the ANT movement. They are the ones that bring the mealybug, scale, and a host of other undesirables.

TO KEEP the growing area picked up and clean.

TO ESPECIALLY KEEP vandacious plants damp because they have no natural water storage facilities. Keep *Vanda* roots misted and you will see that little green root tip that tells you the plant is doing fine.

TO FEED *Cymbidium* a low nitrogen fertilizer. Noble *Dendrobium* should be tapered down to a light 0-10-10 or 0-20-20. They need to go into a semi-dormant stage where they are kept barely damp. When buds swell in spring, resume normal care.

TO EITHER PULL *Catasetum* out of their pots and repot when new growth is apparent or keep them very dry over the winter, then in spring resume normal fertilizing and watering.

TO PREPARE *Cattleyas* for a fall bloom. Check that there is no water in the sheaths, that they are staked well. Do not move them once the flowers have developed.

TO KEEP most *Brassias* and the *Oncidium* Alliance Hybrids warm, above 65 degrees with plenty of air movement. Some can be grown outside.

TO ATTEND your local Orchid Society meetings.

PELARGONIUMS (GERANIUMS)

Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away.

Water in advance of a Santa Ana. Keep foliage as dry as possible.

TO CONTINUE feeding soilless mixes with a soluble, balanced fertilizer containing micronutrients. Use less than the recommended amount, but apply as often as necessary to avoid nutritional deficiencies.

TO CONTINUE a pest control and disease prevention program using all products according to the manufacturers' instructions.

TO BEGIN pruning, even if plants are still blooming.

On regals, scented, and similar types at least one green leaf should be left on each stem being cut back.

TO MAKE cuttings from prunings. Trim and insert into a moistened, sterile medium. Shelter cuttings from extreme weather.

TO KEEP all the plants tidy by removing faded flowers and discolored leaves.

TO CONTINUE to rotate container plants regularly in order to keep them well shaped.

ROSES

Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PREPARE your bushes for fall bloom by removing twiggy, dead, or diseased growth, and reduce canes that are leggy and out of proportion to the plant. Remove all diseased leaves, paint any cuts the size of a pencil or larger with white glue to deter borers that may appear at this time of the year.

TO REFRESH mulch and cultivate soil around bushes to remove weeds and improve water penetration. Continue to water deeply by flooding the basin around each bush several times each watering period. The most economical method of watering is hand watering, and it is a great time to really SEE your plants.

TO LEARN to adjust to varying weather conditions, such as Santa Ana winds. Maintain moisture level in the ground and keep foliage clean by washing down early in the morning.

TO VISIT fall flower shows and/or gardens whenever the opportunity arises to observe plants during their fall bloom, often the most beautiful of the year.

TO REALIZE that all roses vary in their growth habits, color, form, and quality of bloom based upon the locale where they are planted. Roses grown in coastal communities seldom do as well in areas in East County where heat and dry conditions will provide a completely different environment. The moist coastal climate will produce excessive mildew on some varieties. New introductions frequently produce large plants (6' to 7' tall). Is your garden suitable for a bush of that size?

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE warm-season vegetables badly damaged by pests or diseases and those that are past their prime production period.

TO PREPARE soil for planting cool-season vegetables by incorporating composted organic matter and a pre-plant fertilizer high in phosphorus. Begin planting cool-season vegetables: broccoli, Brussels sprouts, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, endive, fava beans, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, peas, potatoes (white), spinach, and turnips.

TO BUY seed of short-day onion hybrids like 'Grano' and 'Granex', as well as garlic cloves to plant in November for bulb production next summer. Onion sets can be planted for a quick crop of green onions but not for bulbs.

TO DIG sweet potatoes before any danger of frost. Be careful not to bruise roots. Dry thoroughly (one to two weeks), wrap in newspaper, and store close to 60°F.

VEGETABLES, ANNUALS

from UC Cooperative Extension Publications

NOW IS ONE OF THE BETTER TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS

TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF: broccoli, cabbage, and cauliflower — aster, baby's breath, canterbury bell, carnation, cineraria, daisy (African, Shasta, English), delphinium, Chinese forget-me-not, foxglove, hollyhock, lobelia (in Sept.), pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*), fairy primrose (*Primula malacoides*), snapdragon, stock (*Matthiola incana*), sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata*), ranunculus, sweet William, pansy, and viola.

TO PUT IN SEEDS OF: beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, chard, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, onions (dry, in Oct.), parsley, parsnips, peas, potatoes (Sept.), radishes, spinach, and turnips— alyssum, baby blue eyes, baby's breath, bachelor's button, African daisy, candytuft, columbine, gloriosa daisy (in Oct.), delphinium, forget-me-not, Chinese forget-me-not, gazania, hollyhock, and wildflowers.

IN ADDITION TO SOME OF THE ABOVE, ALSO SUGGESTED (by Hortus "the art of gardening", **ARE:** NATIVES— *Ceanothus* 'Concha', *Arctostaphylos* (manzanita) 'Howard McMinn', *Salvia apiana*, *Romneya coulteri* (matilija poppy), and *Penstemon spectabilis*. —WILDFLOWERS— *Clarkia amoena* and *C. unguiculata*, Flanders Field poppy, larkspur (*Consolida ambigua* and *C. regalis*), and scarlet flax.

THE WRITINGS OF GUY FLEMING

THE TORREY PINES DOCENT SOCIETY'S newest publication is *Guy Fleming Writings and Related Articles*. In the years 1915 through 1956, Guy Fleming contributed articles for publication in the San Diego Floral Association's magazine *California Garden*. Fleming writes about Torrey Pines State Reserve; its history, efforts to save it, and plans for the future. He paints a word picture of the spring flower bloom. He describes the role played by the Natural History Museum and the San Diego Floral Association in developing the area.

One section of reports is called "Californians Abroad" in which he explains how some plant species native to our area are now thriving in other parts of the state, country, and world. Another series is called "Wanderings." As he wandered about the county, he wrote accounts describing the geography and plant life.

Occasionally he would write a seasonal article such as "The Mysterious Mistletoe," or "Christmas Green." The "Related Articles" portion includes articles by A.D. Robinson, Lena Hunzicker, Robert Mansfield, and Lila Fleming.

Fans of Guy Fleming will enjoy traveling with him in his wanderings of appreciation for nature's beauty and his efforts to preserve and protect what he observed.

Guy Fleming Writings and Related Articles

- ☐ \$13.00 members (book, tax, mailing)
- ☐ \$15.00 nonmembers (book, tax, mailing)
- (\$10 or \$12 if picked up, tax included)

Send check to San Diego Floral Association,
1650 El Prado # 105, San Diego CA 92101

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE, ZIP

TELEPHONE

NUMBER OF BOOKS

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

KATE SESSIONS BOOK

The complete collection of writings by Kate Sessions in *California Garden* magazine from 1909 until 1939 is available at the San Diego Floral Association in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. This book contains a plant index, and many changes in plant names, particularly scientific, have been noted. Often known as "The Mother of Balboa Park," Kate Sessions for over fifty years devoted her life to helping people grow beautiful plants in San Diego. She tells how in this book.

ROLAND HOYT BOOK REPRINT

Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions by Roland Stewart Hoyt has been reprinted by his sons. This book has been available only at rare book stores until now (going rate \$65). Bill and Mike have donated the new books to San Diego Floral Association. Ten dollars of each book sale will be added to the scholarship fund established in the name of Ethel and Roland Hoyt. The books are available at office above.

Half the book is a written description and sketch of each plant. In recent years, many scientific names have been changed, but there is an updated nomenclature at the end of the book.

The Complete Writings of Kate Sessions 1909-1939

- ☐ \$21.00 non-members (book, tax, mailing)
- ☐ \$18.00 members of SDFA (book, tax, mailing)
- (\$18 or \$15 if picked up, tax included)

Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions

- ☐ \$17.50 (book, tax, mailing)
- (\$14.50 if picked up, tax included)

Send check to San Diego Floral Association,
1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622

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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

HEBE, a pest-free, low-maintenance, long-blooming shrub

BY HELEN DAWSON

I HAVE HAD AFFAIRS with many plants during my gardening career. Camellias, roses, bromeliads, and succulents, to name a few, all had their day. My latest passion is *Hebes*, and it promises to be an enduring relationship.

If you want a pest free, low maintenance, long blooming shrub, then genus *Hebe* [hee'bee] is your answer. It is native to New Zealand and loves our temperate coastal climate. For the most part, *Hebe* is disease resistant and, in ten years of growing them, I have rarely used a pesticide. They need good drainage and must never be allowed to dry out. They have surface roots, and so they should be well mulched. Fertilizer should be applied sparingly and thoroughly, watered in rather than cultivated. They thrive in sun or shade, but prefer sun. They come in all sizes from nine inches to six feet. The leaves are from one-eighth to six inches long, and come in many colors from pale green to red bronze. There are variegated forms as well. The flowers fit beautifully into any scheme, especially the pastel palette. The colors range from pure white to pale pink, beetroot red, blue, purple, and violet. Even the stems show interesting colors, including maroon, brown, black, and red.

In our climate, one or another variety is in bloom through most of the year from high summer to winter. The small-leaved hebes are the most cold tolerant, but they are more susceptible to sudden setbacks than the larger-leaved varieties.

They can be planted anywhere from the back to the front of an herbaceous border depending on their size and make beautiful focal plants. They thrive in hypertufa containers and in rock gardens, big or small. They are easy to propagate by stem-end cuttings or by layering, which they do spontaneously when their stems touch the soil. The larger-leaved need to be replaced every few years when they get woody and leggy.

I make three cuttings whenever I buy a new plant. I have found it good insurance if a hard-to-find variety suddenly bites the dust, as they do from time to time. They are quite fast growing and need pruning only to shape them and to provide air circulation around the base. This prevents the nasty brown tangle that so often forms below the lush green new growth.

I have about twenty-five varieties of *Hebes* and *Parahebes*. Most are faithful bloomers, and they give me great pleasure. Some of my favorites are listed in descending order of size. Those that I have starred will

stay from six to twelve inches high if they are grown in hypertufa containers.



Hebe speciosa, 5', large leaf, pale blue flower spike.

H. 'La Seduisante', 4', large leaf, deep violet-purple flower

H. 'Red Giant', 3' medium leaf, red purple

H. 'Franciscana Variegated', 3', yellow-green leaf, pink-purple flower

H. 'Amy', 3', deep bronze leaf, deep purple flower

H. 'Nicola's Blush', 2', small green leaf, pink flower fades to white.

H. 'Margaret', 18", small leaf, pale blue flower

H. *pungifolia* 'Pagei', 9", tiny grey-green leaf, white flower

**H.* *ochracea* 'James Sterling', 40" ochre-green whipcord. Never bloomed for me.

**H.* *cupressoides* 'Boughton Dome', 50", green-blue whipcord conifer-like

**H.* *pimeloides* 'Quicksilver', 18", small silver-grey leaf. Never bloomed for me

H. *amplexicaulis* 10-20", small leaf, white flower, good for container.

For more detailed descriptions of *Hebes* and their close relatives, the *Parahebes*, I found the book *Hebes and Parahebes* by Douglas Chalk (Timber Press, 1988) to be very informative though it is written for English gardeners. □

Helen Dawson grew up on a farm in Eastern Canada and has been gardening in La Jolla ever since she moved here with her husband.

Reprinted, with permission, from an unknown issue of "The Spindrifter," the newsletter of The Village Garden Club of La Jolla [California].

WHAT NOT TO BUY AT THE HOME STORE OR NURSERY

BY MORT BRIGADIER

FIFTEEN-GALLON PLANTS — The five-gallon and one-gallon plants that I planted forty years ago matured at the same number of years. The same holds true for my five- and fifteen-gallon citrus, stone fruit, and avocado trees. I still recall the back-breaking task of planting those fifteen-gallon monsters on the back side of my sloping hillside. Bigger is not always better.

FLOWERING SIX-PACKS — If they are flowering, they should have been transplanted weeks ago. If you must have instant gratification, purchase those that have not completely flowered.

ROOT-BOUND PLANTS — We all kick the tires when buying an automobile. I “kick the tires” when buying a plant. I take it out of its pot to examine and smell its roots. If it’s root bound, or does not smell good, I do not buy it. If the plant will not come out easily, it may be root bound. If the plant pulls loose, it may be a four-inch plant in a one-gallon (or five-gallon) can. If the nursery objects to my de-potting the plant, I buy somewhere else.

TOMATO CAGES — A **determinate** tomato (or a “patio” tomato) will produce more leaves and foliage than the cage can contain. This will deprive the plant of sunlight and air circulation. Closely packed foliage is an invitation to aphids, scale, and a host of night-feeding moths and insects. An **indeterminate** tomato will outgrow the cage. I fashion simple “T”-shaped trellises that I use year after year.

EIGHT-FOOT STAKES — Trees and bushes need to bend with the wind. This helps the tree or bush develop strong bark and tissue, just as movement helps animals develop strong muscular tissue and a good circulatory system. If a tree must be staked, a four-foot stake, driven one foot into the ground, will stabilize the trunk and still allow the tree to sway with the wind. As soon as the roots can take over, remove the stakes.

A FIVE-DOLLAR MOISTURE METER — Spend at least twenty-five dollars. It is worth getting an accurate reading. The five-buck meter, wanting always to please, will tell you it is wet when the soil is actually dry.

WORMS — Worms will not survive where no worms have gone before. Beg, borrow, or steal some worm bedding [the shredded paper, etc., that you put in the bottom of a worm bin to build a “nest” for the worms. It’s where the worms live, feed, lay their eggs, etc.] from a friend or neighbor, in hopes that there will be some worm eggs or worm larvae in the bedding.

SOIL COMPOST — Soil compost may come in a bag, or as “free” compost from a landfill. Chances are

nine-to-one that the material still contains recognizable bits and pieces of twigs, bark, wood chips, or sawdust. If it is not completely composted, organic material mixed into the soil can deprive a plant of nitrogen.

GARDEN BOOKS — Garden books are beautifully illustrated and contain all sorts of great garden tips. It does not have any pictures, but all you need to know about anything and everything is contained in the *Master Gardener Handbook*, of the University of California, available on-line at www.anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu. To purchase a copy by mail, call the Master Gardener at 858-694-2860 for a catalog containing an order form. You will not need any more great tips. You will know great stuff that I have long forgotten in my dotage. □

Mort Brigadier is a frequent contributor to these pages. He is a horticulturist, a Master Gardener, and a Natural Habitat Steward. He can be reached at mrmort@cox.net.



In our last issue we printed an article that was mostly in praise of ants. Here we have an article speaking about getting rid of them.

KILLING ANTS

BY MORT BRIGADIER

BORIC ACID IS POISONOUS. Sugar is sweet. If we mix boric acid and sugar, Argentine ants will "take the bait," ingest it, carry it back to the nest and poison the entire colony. (Note: Commercial baits, with too much boric acid, may kill the ants before they can carry the bait back home.)

Make your own bait. Put eight ounces of sugar (forty-eight teaspoons) and one teaspoon (or less) of boric acid in six ounces of water. Stir or heat the mixture for a 2% boric acid bait. Less is better than more.

Make your own bait stations. Bore a few holes in the bottom of a child-proof prescription bottle. Dip and soak a few cotton balls in the 2% solution. Drop the wet cotton balls in the child-proof bottle and screw the lid back on. This will allow the ants to enter, take the bait, exit back to the colony. Using a child-proof prescription bottle will keep our pets and kids safe from accidentally ingesting the boric acid poison.

Place the bait station(s) across the ant trail(s). Wait until you see loads of ants attracted to the bait. Resist the urge to wipe them out. Make it a science project. □ Let the ants feed in peace and carry the bait home. It might take a few days, or even a week or two. But, as they say, "Build it and they will come." □



Southern California Plumeria Society Show and Sale
is September 10-11, Sat. and Sun. 10:00a.m.-4:00p.m.
Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101, free

PREPARING YOUR PLUMERIAS FOR WINTER

BY CARL HERZOG

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MOST of our plumerias will go dormant. The exceptions are the obtusa varieties such as the 'Singapore'. As the days grow shorter and the nights get cooler the plumerias go dormant. The plants may look dead, but let me assure you in the spring they will come back to life and reward you with many beautiful blooms. In order for this to happen you must prepare the plants for winter and take care of them.

First you must make sure the plants are well fed before dormancy. Plumerias need phosphorous, "P" the second letter of the "N P K" numbers on the fertilizer container. Phosphorous is the chemical that stores and transfers energy in all living things. There are other things phosphorous will do for your plants. It helps the plant to take up water, it promotes root growth, and most important it helps your plumeria resist cold weather.

Second and also important is Potassium or Pot Ash, the "K" or last letter of the "N P K" letters on the fertilizer container. Potassium promotes thicker cell walls, thereby making the plants more winter-hardy and less likely to be injured by fall or spring frosts. Young plants should always be protected from frost. As the plant matures it can take colder temperatures.

Nitrogen should be kept to a minimum for the winter feeding. I feed my plumerias in mid-October with a 6-20-20 with micro nutrients. This will give the plumeria what it needs for the winter dormancy. When the cool weather sets in and the bottom leaves turn yellow and start to drop off **do not water your plumeria**. This is one of the best ways to kill your plant. Water your plant only when it is dry, keep only a minimum amount of moisture in the container. During the rains, if your plant is outside in a pot, or in the ground make sure water does not puddle around the plant. With a little TLC you will be successful.

In Southern California we have a wide range of microclimates. You must consider the conditions in your area to best determine your water and feeding schedules. □

Carl Herzog has about 1500 plumeria plants, mostly twenty years old. He and his wife Joy are working on growing a shorter plant with more branches and a good flower.

VEGETABLE SEEDS FROM THE CATALOGUES

BY ARTHUR DAWSON

IT HAS BEEN ABOUT TWO YEARS since my last contribution to the series "Growing Edibles on the Coast" has been reprinted in *California Garden*. I believe it is time to come back to it, partly to update my advice and partly to correct past errors, but mainly to discuss some of my favorite subjects in some detail.

We buy most of our seeds from catalogues. Having ordered many in the past, we are inundated with mailings early in the year, many of them from places we have never patronized. For the most part we stick to varieties we have grown successfully in the past, but it is fun to try something new from time to time. I am always a sucker for the breathless descriptions and beautiful photos of whatever the company is pushing this year. Most of the time we are disappointed, but every now and again there is real find to keep us hopeful.

Buying from the local nurseries avoids shipping costs and offers immediate availability if you need to plant something right away. Certain standard varieties are usually available, but the range is limited. I sometimes complain about the small choice, but I understand the problem for the retailer. Most buyers have no idea about varieties, or they look for something they remember that grandmother grew in her garden in the Midwest.

If the nursery tries to offer something more adventurous, it will sit unsold on the shelf, and most wholesalers will not take back stock that remains at the end of the season. When you order by mail, you probably will get fresh seed that has been properly stored in addition to being able to choose from a huge selection.

I have heard it claimed that all the seed comes from a very few large wholesalers, and sometimes I wonder

whether the seed companies put their own catchy names on standard varieties.

It is understandable that the home gardener would be more attracted to a name like 'Firefox Pepper' than to bell pepper 'U33749'. I also suspect that old favorite names like 'Blue Lake' bean might be applied to the latest improved hybrid. There have been years when the beans grown from a package labeled 'Blue Lake' have been quite unlike what I expected.

I usually order from four or five nurseries each year, and my stalwarts are Stokes (Ontario), Nichols (Oregon), Thompson & Morgan (England), and Johnny's (Maine). Sometimes I will get only a couple of packages on an order even though I get killed on the shipping costs. One supplier I strongly recommend is the Italian company, Pagano. A good selection is available locally from Andersen's and perhaps from other nurseries. The packages are fairly priced and contain a generous amount of seed, which keeps well for a year or two, unlike many hybrids.

In our peculiar coastal conditions, it is important to pick the right variety. I keep trying new things, but more often than not I am disappointed. I always make sure to plant for each vegetable at least one variety that I have grown successfully in the past. Surprisingly, I do less well when ordering from nurseries in the South or Southwest, and better with nurseries based in foggy or cold places. □

Arthur Dawson is a retired physician with thirty years of growing experience.

Reprinted, with permission, from the February 2005 "The Spindrift," the newsletter of The Village Garden Club of La Jolla [California].



LENTEN ROSE NAMED 2005 PERENNIAL PLANT OF THE YEAR

BY THE PERENNIAL PLANT ASSOCIATION

THE PERENNIAL PLANT ASSOCIATION has named *Helleborus x hybridus* the 2005 Perennial Plant of the Year. The common name of this marvelous shade plant is Lenten rose. It is an evergreen late winter or early spring flowering member of the buttercup family (Ranunculaceae). Mature plants can form clumps 18" to 24" tall and 24" to 30" wide. Long lasting blooms are available in many colors and appear as single or double forms. Mature plants often have fifty or more flowers per plant. This evergreen perennial does best in partial to full shade and is an outstanding combination plant for adding color, texture, and habit to the ornamental landscape.

A rainbow of colors aptly describes the flowers of the present day hellebore garden hybrids. Colors range from pure white to plum bordering on black. Others are red, pink, yellow, and several with small to large spots on the inside of the flower. There are semi-doubles, doubles, and some with picotee edges. Usually flowers last at least two months and in some climates even longer. Following flowering, unusual seed pods provide an ornamental effect and can produce wonderful seedlings. The leaves are divided into seven to nine segments and look like coarse leathery umbrellas. The foliage texture adds much to the shade garden and is a perfect backdrop for bulbs and other perennials.

Lenten roses are easily grown in well-drained, humus-rich, and fertile garden soil. The major requirement for optimum growth is good drainage; planting on a natural or created slope is ideal. After established, Lenten roses only require occasional watering. Foliage remains evergreen. If the leaves look a little tattered after the winter, they should be cut off as the new foliage emerges in the spring.

Helleborus has a bitter taste and is very poisonous. Gardeners with skin sensitivities should wear gloves where prolonged exposure may occur, since long term exposure to leaves may cause mild dermatitis. The bright side to this is that these alkaloids that cause dermatitis make the plant undesirable to deer.

Established clumps of Lenten rose can be left alone for twenty or more years. If the gardener wants more plants, clumps may be divided into single crowns; however, the recovery time is slow with division. An



easier alternative is to transplant the numerous seedlings that are produced by mature plants.

The Perennial Plant of the Year Program helps consumers select plants that perennial industry experts find to be outstanding and easily grown. According to the Association, homeowners can have great confidence that the Perennial Plant of the Year will grow well in the garden. □

GROWING AND COOKING WITH HERBS

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

IT IS A FACT THAT gardeners are good cooks. This is because there is a direct relationship between growing herbs and using them in cooking. Food would be as tasteless as stale bread if not for the aromatics and tastes of appropriately selected herbs.

Growing herbs is one of the gardener's easier tasks. They can be grown year-round in our area in the open garden, in tubs and pots, and in window sill planters. Herb soil should be rich in humus and nutrients. The soil should have good drainage and be friable, which means crumbly, not sticky.

The list of usable herbs includes garlic, chives, shallots and leeks, chervil, horseradish, anise, parsley, tarragon, basil, oregano, coriander, sage, thyme and ginger. Also mint, dill, caraway, rosemary, and bay leaves.

What is so delightful about herbs is that they not only provide wonderful and exotic tastes to food, but they smell as good as they taste. In the past few years here there have been a number of bakeries that have sprung up that bake bread with a variety of herbs added to the dough. My favorite is rosemary and olive bread. Make breakfast toast with it garnished with sliced avocados.

We cannot leave out mustard, whose seeds are used for pickling and when dried and ground into powder, become the ubiquitous mustard that is spread over hot



basils

chervil

French thyme

Vietnamese coriander

dogs and the like. The leaves when young make a tasty addition to one's mixed salad.

The growing of herbs is not a very taxing gardening job. They almost all will need plenty of sun and adequate water. Fertilize with balanced plant food to encourage both leaf, flower, and seed growth.

Imagine yourself walking amongst the herbs in your garden, picking off a leaf or two and pinching them to extract the sublime aroma that comes from the oils in the leaves. This makes me hungry!□

Robert Horwitz is a retired space engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego.

*Drawings courtesy of Shepherd's Garden Seeds,
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September 12: The ABCs of Succulent Gardening

Michael Buckner demonstrates the basics of designing an intimate dynamic garden that thrives on minimal rainfall and maintenance.

October 10: Cycads of Australia

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Book Reviews

TREES FOR SMALL GARDENS

Simon Toomer

Portland, Timber Press, 2005, 176 pages, 300 color photos, 8 3/4" x 11 1/4", hardcover, \$29.95

Choosing the right tree for a small garden can be a daunting task and this book presents many of the elements to be considered. There are so many things to think about: should it be fast or slow growing, deciduous or evergreen, flowering and/or for shade and, most of all, will it even thrive after it is planted.

The author's many years of experience in British forestry enable him to discuss all these issues, and more. A chapter on pruning is clearly illustrated with drawings and his explanations of the importance of soil conditions and climate would guide the reader toward the tree best to meet his or her needs.

Most of the book is given over to a tree directory. Descriptions and photos of small trees include a "fact finder" chart giving specifics on height, hardiness, soil type and growing conditions. Many are appropriate for cooler climates than Southern California, but the author's discussion of elements to consider could easily be applied to making small tree decisions in our area.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

THE JADE GARDEN: New and Notable Plants from Asia

Peter Wharton, Brent Hine and Douglas Justice

Portland, Timber Press, 2005, 228 pages, 218 color photos, 2 maps, 7" x 9", hardcover, \$34.95

The botanical riches of Asia are highlighted in this book, a product of the University of British Columbia Botanical Garden and Centre for Plant Research. The geography and climate of China, the Himalayas, and Taiwan are described in detail as the authors relate their own and other, earlier, plant explorations in these regions. They offer here 150 little known trees, shrubs, and perennials from the "green mantle" of Asia that promise superior gardening qualities, botanical rarity, and

commercial availability. At the same time, they emphasize the need to ensure against invasiveness when introducing species to new environments.

At the crossroads of ecological zones and geographic regions, China takes center stage as the source for most of their findings. Color photos illustrate this point with views of villages and forests, as well as floral portraits augmenting plant descriptions. Except for some geraniums and camellias, most of the species were unfamiliar to this reader, and most were shown to require Hardiness Zones of 9 or below.

As with almost any book about plants, there are always small gems to be found. This (from a footnote to the preface) concerns durian, a tropical fruit smelling "something between a strawberry and a blocked drain." As possibly the only fruit dispersed by tigers, it is also eaten by other large forest animals in Sumatra. In parts of Indonesia, "It is customary during the durian harvest to leave a certain number of fruit for the tigers."

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

FIREFLY ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TREES

Steve Cafferty M.Sc., Editor

Buffalo, Firefly Books, 2005, 288 pages, 9" x 11 1/2", 200+ color photos and illustrations, hardcover, \$49.95

Here is another book dedicated to trees. We have had an unusual number of good tree books in the last couple of years. The format of this one is based on the 1981 *Oxford Encyclopedia of Trees of the World*, which is my favorite tree book for color pictures and illustrations. This Firefly book has added extensively to the number of California and Mediterranean region trees included. An excellent introductory section begins with "What is a tree?", discussing form and structural characteristics of a tree and the single specimen contrasted with the idea of a forest. Forests in the north are dominated by a single species (or two) and have canopies so close that little light filters through, while tropical forests have tall individual trees that protrude above the lower canopy. A subsection called "Deconstructing Wood" includes a wonderful full color diagram of a tree cut for lumber: the central core with more knots is cut for planks and beams. This introductory section forms the basis for including, as trees, saguaro, *Cereus*, *Dasyllirion*, ocotillo, prickly pear, aloe, banksia, and others not usually found in tree books, but are generally described as being tree-like.

The encyclopedic listings begin with Tree-Ferns, Maidenhair Tree, Cycads, Conifers and Temperate Broadleaves, and finally Trees of the Tropics. Arrangement of families is by evolutionary order for all but the

trees of the tropics. This makes for an interesting book for those with an interest in botany. The broadleaves begin with *Magnoliaceae* and *Lauraceae*. The last families listed are *Bignoniaceae* and *Caprifoliaceae*. This order is based on *Flowering Plants-Evolution above the Species Level* by G. L. Stebbins and *Plant Book* by D. J. Mabberley. Each family is highlighted with a summary box that includes a globe highlighting areas of the world where that tree is found, number of species, and commercial uses.

A glossary and an index by common names and one by botanical names completes the book. But it is the illustrations of fruit, flower, leaf, and tree shapes that are the strong point of the book.

Reviewed by R. Cox

DRYLAND GARDENING: Plants that Survive and Thrive in Tough Conditions

Jennifer Bennett

Buffalo, Firefly Books Ltd., 2005, 192 pages, 59 color photos, 8" x 10", softcover, \$24.95

A radical approach for those caught up in nostalgia for long rainy seasons, the concept of dryland gardening is born of the recognition that the times, and climates, they are definitely a-changin'. A short introduction spells out the why of it all, and offers suggestion for how to deal with it. Next is an entire chapter on watering itself: priorities, sources, and systems that are accommodated to drought conditions.

Recognizing that pleasure is a main motivation for having a garden, the author jumps right in with plant suggestions. Each subsequent chapter deals with a particular type: herbs, bulbs, ground covers, etc. with general information followed by specific plant recommendations in each chapter.

Although some of the plants are not suitable for this area, the book itself would be a great inspiration to new gardeners, or those reluctant to give up their lawns and over-thirsty landscaping. It has many color photos in a format that has plenty of variety in type-face and page design. Several pages of plant and equipment sources are found at the back of the book.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

FUCHSIAS: A Color Guide

George Bartlett

North Pomfret, Vt., Crowood Press, 2005, 320 pages, 700 color photos, 9" x 6", softcover, \$27.50

All one needs to know about fuchsias can be found in this compact volume. Although written by a leader of the British Fuchsia Society, its information is applicable to

anyone enamored of the exotic blooms of these natives (and their cultivars) of the Southern Hemisphere.

A quick history and listing of the one hundred four species currently identified leads into detailed discussion of propagation methods illustrated by simple line drawings. Jars and plastic bags work for cuttings, seeds can be nurtured in electric trays. Also shown are ways to shape the plants as they develop.

The heart of the book is an extensive alphabetical listing of 2,000 species and cultivars, with facing pages of color photos. Cultivars are listed by their "given" names in plain type, while species are shown in italics. Each listing describes the shape, coloring, and growing type as well as recommended growing conditions. While not every written description has a matching photo, there are so many beautiful images that the range of color and shape found in these plants is clearly expressed.

A three page glossary is found at the end of the book.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

HARDY GINGERS Encyclopedia

T. M. E. Branney

Portland, Timber Press, 2005, 267 pages, 90 color photos, 7" x 9", hardcover, \$34.95

Nearly 120 languages have a word for *root ginger*, botanically known as *Zingiber officinale*, which gives a clue to its universal use as for culinary and medicinal purposes. As an ornamental, however, gingers and their botanical relatives were most popular in Victorian glasshouses, before heating costs and popular tastes lead to their near disappearance from that horticultural scene. But nearly thirty years ago, on the off chance that it might survive, *Hedychium densiflora* 'Assam Orange' was tested for hardiness in Britain and found to be appropriate for cut flower arrangements and landscapes of many types, if its care givers sheltered it from the rigors of an English winter. So, the truth is that "hardy" in this case means able to withstand very cold weather. For Southern California gardeners, the discussion may seem purely academic, as many plants discussed here are quite at home in local gardens.

But the book offers enough good information about the history of *Hedychium*, *Roscoea*, and *Zingiber*, as well as their uses, and cultivation, to make it a good read for anyone generally interested in the evolution and development of plants.

The main body of the book is an A to Z listing of hardy gingers, with a folio of color photos, also alphabetized, in its midst. Each listing includes growing conditions and size as well as available sources.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones



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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY
 Pres: Joy Herzog 619-443-4795
 4th Sun - 1:00 pm-3:00 pm, Feb thru Oct
 Casa del Prado, Room 102
 E-mail: c.herzog@att.net

ROSE
EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
 Pres: Karen Mannino 619-401-9625
 Website: eastcountyrosesociety.com
 1st Sun - 2:00 pm, except Jul & Aug
 Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
 Pres: Ruth Tiffany 619-462-5753
 3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
 EXCEPT Jan & Feb - 4th Mon
 No meetings Jul & Aug

TREES
PEOPLE FOR TREES
 Contact: Pat Stevenson 619-222-TREE
 FAX: 619-223-8733
 E-mail: adoglover1@juno.com

WATER GARDEN
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN
SOCIETY
 President: Ed Simpson 760-436-3704
 3rd Sun - Apr thru Oct
 Website: groups.yahoo.com/group/sdwatergarden
 E-mail: dc@pondplants.com
 Call for meeting information.

AFFILIATES:

Send changes to: Rosaleen Cox, Affiliates
 Editor, *California Garden*, 1650 El Prado
 #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622. Call
 619-232-5762.

E-mail: membership@sdfloreal.org
 Deadline for Nov-Dec issue: Sep 28 2005

Are you aware that each affiliate group is
 entitled to a free advertisement once each
 year? It should be "camera ready" (suitable
 to be sent to printer). The text should be
 enclosed in a border. The border must be
 included when measuring dimensions,
 which are to be 3.5 (3½) inches wide by
 2.25 (2¼) inches high. If done on a
 computer, please use a font that does not
 resemble typewriting.

Become a "100% Club."

Obtain a reduced rate to

California Garden for your members.

Affiliates! Include a subscription to
California Garden in your club dues. At the
 discounted rate of \$6.50 per person, 100% of
 your members would receive their individual
 magazines. Please call Lynn Beyerle at 619-
 232-5762 for details.

★Clubs are those that are 100% at present.

**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
CRAFT and FLOWER ARRANGING CLASSES**

CASA DEL PRADO, ROOM 104, BALBOA PARK

9:30AM to 2:30PM

Bring a lunch, coffee and sweets provided
Register with San Diego Floral Association office,
619/232-5762, Call MARIE WALSH 619/298-5182
for more information.

PLEASE PREREGISTER!

SUCCULENT WREATH

Tuesday, 20 SEPTEMBER 2005

Instructor: Kathy Walsh

FEE: \$55.00

"Preparing for the Christmas Holidays"

All materials supplied.

Advanced reservations are required.

TRY SOMETHING NEW: PROGRAM ON PANELS

[a new art form involving flower arranging]

Tuesday 27 September 2005

Instructor: Myra Hynes

FEE \$25 Preregister by Calling Marie Walsh at

619-298-5182 for instructions and materials list.

GOURD WORKSHOP

TUESDAY, 4, 11, AND 18 OCTOBER 2005

Instructor: M.J. Wydro

FEE: \$50.00 for 3 classes, plus \$10.00 materials fee for instructor.

"Come Let Your Fancy Flow," a series of three progressive sessions
to complete the project of your choice. All materials and tools
supplied.

PINE NEEDLE BASKET

TUESDAY, 25 OCTOBER 2005

Instructors: Kathy, Martha, Marie

FEE: \$20.00, \$25.00 nonmembers. All materials supplied.

CLASSES WANTED

- ☐ Succulent Wreath, September 20, 2005, \$55
- ☐ Program on Panels, September 27, 2005, \$25
- ☐ Gourd Workshop, October 4, 11, 18, 2005 \$60
- ☐ Pine Needle Basket, October 25, 2005, \$20 or \$25

AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$

Make check payable to San Diego Floral Association.

SEND TO: San Diego Floral Assoc., 1650 El Prado, #105,
San Diego CA 92101-1622

NAME

PHONE

ADDRESS

CITY, ZIP

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION TOUR

**JAPANESE GARDEN FESTIVAL
AT DESCANSO GARDENS IN LA CAÑADA
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2005**

The San Diego Floral Association is sponsoring a
bus tour to the Japanese Garden Festival at Descanso
Gardens in La Cañada on Saturday, November 5, 2005.
The bus will depart the Old Town Bus/Train Stop at
8:00 a.m. Depending on interest, a North County bus
stop may be added. Cost for the tour is \$45.00 for
members and \$50.00 for nonmember guests. This price
includes deluxe coach transportation, with snacks and
water provided on board, and entrance fees. We will be
in San Diego on return no later than 8:00p.m.

We will be visiting this wonderful festival on the
first day of the 2-day event. It will include Ikebana
Display at Van de Kamp Hall from 11:00 a.m. to noon
by Yokou Kitajima and members of his Sogetsu School.
We will continue our day by visiting the
"Chrysanthemum Festival" where horticulturist Brian
Sullivan will share secrets for growing and displaying
these flowers, along with learning how to pinch these
plants into cascades and espaliers. An afternoon concert
by Taiko Drummers will thrill visitors and be performed
by "Kishin Daiko", a multi-ethnic group of adults and
children. Many other events will continue throughout the
date of our visit, and there are numerous food outlets to
explore, along with other areas of this 160-acre botanical
garden.

**JAPANESE GARDEN FESTIVAL
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2005**

- ☐ \$45.00 MEMBERS (WHO PAY DUES TO SDFA)
- ☐ \$50.00 NONMEMBERS

Includes snacks, water, entrance fee

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association

Mail to San Diego Floral Association

1650 El Prado #105

San Diego CA 92101-1622

**PLEASE INCLUDE A STAMPED, SELF-
ADDRESSED ENVELOPE**

Name(s)

Address

Telephone Number

PICK-UPS

- ☐ Old Town Bus/Train Stop 8:00 a.m.
- ☐ possible pick-up in North County

You are Invited to Subscribe to ...

California GARDEN

The PERFECT gift to a friend, relative or neighbor!

1 Year Subscription \$12.00

2 Year Subscription \$20.00

add \$6.00 per year for postage to foreign destinations

or become a Member of -

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP \$15.00

(Includes magazine, newsletter, botanical library,
and member discounts to events, trips and classes)

(Please PRINT)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone (_____) _____

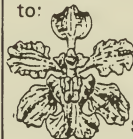
San Diego Floral Association, 1650 El Prado,
San Diego, CA 92101-1622 [in Casa del Prado, Balboa Park]

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

NOW is the time to join! Learn how easy and fun it is to grow orchids. Meet the experts through society activities including lectures, tours, open houses, and classes.

The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

All this and a great monthly newsletter for only \$15.00 (single membership) or \$20.00 (dual membership) per year. Don't delay, make your check out today to the SDCOS and mail to:



Tess Taylor
SDCOS Membership
P.O. Box 161020
San Diego, CA 92176
tess_mazza@hotmail.com



A REQUEST FROM EDUCATION
DIRECTOR MARIE WALSH,
WHEN YOU ARE PRUNING YOUR
VINES AND TREES, SUCH AS
GRAPE, BAY TREE, PALM
FRONDS, AND WISTERIA
REMEMBER MARIE!

CALL 619-298-5182 FOR PICKUP
OF THESE TRIMMINGS
TO BE USED IN OUR CLASSES.



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